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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

JUNE 22, 1855.

MY DEAR SIRS:—I observe in your paper of the 14th instant, a letter from my competitor, Hon. John Kerr, intended for circulation in our District. Its attack upon the American Party makes it necessary that I should notice it. And as many may read his letter who may not hear me in the canvass, I desire to notice it in your paper. Please allow me the privilege.

Mr. Kerr commences by saying, that the position he now occupies in regard to that party has subjected him to much "unjust censure" from them. And he asks the use of your paper to defend himself against their attacks.

After this beginning I expected he would go on and show what "attacks" had been made on him, and then show that they were "unjust." But the most careful perusal of his letter over again will show that he mentions not one single attack or censure which has been made, either upon him or his motives. And if there has been no censure, of course he is mistaken in saying there has been *unjust* censure.

It is is true that Mr. K. complains that he has been read out of the *Whig* party, and Messrs. Shepard, Lane and Reid taken in. If this be true, (in regard to which I have no knowledge,) it ought to be settled between him and the Whigs; with whom I regret to see him in such bad temper; but I am at a loss to perceive how he can urge it as a complaint against the American party, unless he mean to say that the Whig and American party are the same, or alike. And if he mean this, then I am sorry to see that he places his old friends the Whigs, and his new enemies, the Know Nothings, in the same category, and heaps upon both such withering censures as that "They are powerful for evil and powerless for good" (see his Caswell speech;) "allied with abolitionists;" "for the sake of plunder;" comparing them with the "Jacobins" who "filled the world with consternation and France with blood and tears and tortures;" charging them with exciting the "worst passions;" and of being "religious furorists;" with divers other things bitter, comical, and—untrue.

But it is abundantly evident from the letter itself, that Mr. K. is mistaken in supposing that he intended it as a defence from censures, just or unjust. It is not a defence. It is a *fresh attack* on his part; almost as bitter as his speeches have been, with the aggravation of being studied and deliberate. If for such violent and bitter attacks as these by Mr. K., so often spoken and now written, the American party, including thousands of Mr. K.'s tried friends, have censured, or should censure him, it would be difficult to show the censure unjust.

In his speeches Mr. K. has said, that many of his best friends, personal and political, endeavored to dissuade him from the course he was pursuing. And now that he has pursued them to the wall, may they not turn upon him without blame? May not the faintest heart among them turn upon him and say, "I'm not the *coward thing* you take me for!" Mr. K. cannot have it believed that he has been *persecuted*. On the contrary, his friends have remonstrated without effect; been lashed without outcry; and suffered without resistance; until the commonest self-respect compelled them to rise like freemen and meet a determined and not to be appeased enemy.

And besides, Mr. K. ought to have dealt a little more charitably with his erring friends for this: Mr. Witte asked leave to introduce in the last Congress a resolution denouncing Know Nothingism in like manner and in some instances in the very same language that Mr. K. uses in his letter; and stated at the time that he desired the vote to be a *test vote*, and called for the ayes and noes. Upon that motion Mr. K. voted *for the K. N's*. And although he says *now* that he did not *think* the way he *voted*, yet, as he did not say so, how were his friends to know it? They have been accustomed to suppose that as he *thinks* so he *votes*. And may it not be urged against the propriety of continuing Mr. K. in Congress, that we have no way to hold him responsible? For if he *votes wrong* he regards it a complete justification to say he *thought right*. And how does he know but that by that vote he caused thousands of his friends to think well of the Order, and to unite with the American Party? I confess for one that when I saw this vote I thought that at least he was favorable to the Order.

I hope therefore, sirs, that if Mr. K. has been "censured" by the American party, the censure has not been "unjust."

I do not propose to reply to so much of Mr. K.'s letter as relates to his extraordinary attachment to the Whig party, farther than to say, playfully, that when I read it I thought that the first time I should meet him with some of our friends I would have a laugh over him; and if any cigars or the like were wanting he would have to pay the bill. I remembered that in his speech at Caswell, where almost all were democrats, he said that rather than affiliate with the American party he would *join the democrats!* And, then, I read in his letter, that though every man should forsake the Whigs, yet would not he. And that he would never join "*any* party, new or old," that would not carry out the *Whig principles*. And knowing, as I did, that the "democratic" was a "party," and that he had threatened to join that, I was delighting myself a good deal at the anticipated frolic I would have over the inconsistency. But I have been so often foiled by my brother K. in our professional encounters—so often found him 'not there' when I thought I 'had him,' that I thought I would read it again and see if there was no mistake. And, sure enough, I found that he had me again! I found that he does not say that he never will join any other party—does not say that he never *said* so: but he only says that he never *dreamed* of doing it. And then I found that if I should charge him with having said that he would join the democrats, all that he would have to do would be to reply, "Well, what if I did *say* so, *saying* is not *dreaming*." And then he would "have me again," and I should have to foot the cigar bill.

But I must say, mischievously, that I am opposed to *political dreams*. There is a *secrecy*, not to say offensiveness, about them, that I cannot abide. They are but the vagaries of the mind. I have heard of men dreaming of thunder when there had not been a cloud in a week!

Mr. K. complains that he has no paper in the State to aid him. If this were so, it would be *some* evidence that Mr. K. is wrong. Though I concede that all the papers may be wrong and Mr. K. right. But I give Mr. K. the comforting assurance, that the "Standard" is for him, unless he means to say, what he used to say, that that is just no paper at all!

Mr. K. seems to regret that there are no persons *sworn* to support him. Again I can comfort him with the assurance, that I have heard men swear they would vote for him who never voted for him before. I confess I thought it "vain and rash swearing," and that a certain Judge ought to be told of it.

I make no reply to his objections against secret Societies and oath-bound Societies. Masons are such, and Washington was a Mason, and so are Mr. K. and myself. Every prejudice that he excites against the K. N's applies against the Masons. Political associations are proper. If, then, secret oath-bound Societies are proper, and political Societies are proper, it cannot be that secret, oath-bound, political Societies are *improper*. If all the *parts* are good, the *whole* must be so. Whether a Society is to be praised or blamed, depends not upon its *secrecy* or *publicity*, but upon its *principles* and *objects*.

Mr. K. says that Washington, in his 'farewell address,' censures such. The statement is remarkable: for there is not one word or sentence that even looks like it.

Mr. K. likens the K. N's to the "Jacobins." Every one who has read the history of France knows how unjust this is. France was an old and powerful monarchy. She was catholic withal. History says the nobility became oppressive and the church corrupt, and the nation infidel. The king was beheaded. The government was destroyed. A new one had to be formed. Different parties arose. One wanted a king and a constitution. Another wanted a constitution without a king; and others wanted neither a king and constitution or a constitution without a king. Excitement increased. There was nothing to restrain them. They unanimously decreed that there was no God, that the Bible was a fable, and death only a perpetual sleep. And hence man was only an *animal*. And as one party would get the ascendancy over the other, they would butcher one another like animals; and at this the Jacobins were most successful, until they were overcome in turn. Now, I can well understand that a man might *dream* of a likeness between the Jacobins and K. N's, but no mortal man *wide awake* can trace it.

Again: we are likened to the Democratic clubs which endeavored to overthrow Washington's administration and involve us in a war with England and all the frantic schemes of the French revolution. So far from this being so, *our* object is *against* foreigners, and all communications with them. While *theirs* was a *connection with* foreigners. This is really too far-fetched even for a *dream*.

Mr. K. says we connect politics with religion, and are against liberty of conscience. This is simply absurd. Our *principles* say the contrary; our *practice* shows the contrary. We are *for* liberty of conscience and liberty of worship. And this brings us in conflict with the Catholics. For the Pope says in his Encyclical letter, Aug. 15th 1852, "liberty of conscience is a most pestilential error—a pest most to be dreaded in a State." We, then, are *for* liberty of conscience; the catholics are *opposed* to it. Mr. K. abuses us and supports the catholics. Still he says he is a protestant!! All the worse! We have an enemy in our household. This must be a protestant or catholic country. They can no more mix than oil and water. The history of the world shows it. It may be that it ought not to be so, but *it is so*. They may endure one another while there is such a disparity in numbers as that the dominant party does not fear the other. But just as soon as they approach each other in numbers and influence, just then they begin to strive for the ascendancy. And then come such persecutions—fire and faggot—as make the blood chill to think of. The catholics are intolerant by faith and practice. It is their creed. The protestants have been so sometimes from necessity. We fled from the persecutions of the old world. We came to a wilderness and subdued it, and made a fair country with peace and plenty and God's blessing. And the question is *now* presented to the American people, whether we will preserve the protestant influence and religion—securing to the catholics who are with us and in the *minority now*, ALL their *rights*; or keep open our shores to the influx of immigrants to the number of 500,000 a year, of whom 300,000 are catholics, until they will have the entire ascendancy, or else approach us so near as to cause a terrible struggle for the ascendancy? Will it not be better for the catholics as well as ourselves to guard against the evil, while it is yet in the distance, than to wait until it is near and imminent, and then have to exterminate it by force? For this is *certain*, that this must be either a protestant or catholic country. They will never tolerate each other when they approach so near as to fear each other.

The question remains: does such a state of things exist as to make it necessary that the protestants should move *now* in order to prevent the dreadful evils to which I have alluded? And this brings me to Mr. K's statistics, which are remarkable for this: they are remarkably inaccurate. And yet I am very sure that Mr. K. *thought* them accurate, for he would not state what he did not believe.

Mr. K. says that no intelligent man need fear that the catholics will ever be able to supplant the protestant religion in this country. At the risk of falling under his censure of wanting intelligence, I state that they are now the most numerous denomination in the U. S. And if immigration increase as it has done, in a few years they will be more numerous than all the other denominations combined.

To prove his position Mr. K. says, that it is "a well attested fact," that between 6 and 8,000,000 catholics have immigrated to our shores. And that there are here now only about 1,000,000. And then he asks what has become of the other 5,000,000? And he answers that they have been 'converted to protestantism.' The statement is extraordinary. For the information is common to every body, that protestants as often turn catholics as catholics turn protestants. But how does Mr. K. get at his 'well attested fact?' The census statistics are the most reliable information we have. The abstract of the census, page 131, which is compiled from the most reliable information in the census office, and sent out to us by the government as the nearest approach to accuracy, informs us that up to 1850 (the time Mr. K. informs me he alludes to,) the *whole* immigration to the U. S., of all religions and of no religion, was only 2,636,000. How can Mr. K. get 6 or 8,000,000 *catholic* immigrants out of 2,636,000 of *all sorts*? The true way therefore of accounting for Mr. K's 5,000,000 which he thinks must have turned protestants after they came here, is, that they never came at all.

Mr. K. says, in substance, that in "Louisiana the Catholics are decreasing, for that 50 years ago they were the *only* religionists, and now they are third—the Methodists and Baptists predominating." The census does not give the number of members of the different churches, but does give the church accommodations and value of church property, which is the nearest approach to accuracy at my command. The census shows church accommodations: Catholics 37,000, Methodists 30,000, Baptists 15,000. Value of church property: Cath. $1,045,000, Meth. $236,000, Bapt. $30,000. From this it seems the Catholics largely predominate. And such is the irreligious influence in that State that the Sabbath is the common military-parade, show, and frolic day. But if it be true that the protestants predominate, it is not because the catholics have decreased but because the protestants have moved in from the other States. 52 years ago—1803—we bought Louisiana from France. We have no account of the population then. But it could not have been more than some 15,000 or 20,000, for in 1810, after our people had been moving in for 7 years, her white population was only 34,000. And the census shows that the catholics have church accommodations *now* for more than the *whole* population as late as 1810. The catholics, therefore, in spite of all the protestant influence that could be brought to bear upon them, have increased largely, not to say *alarmingly*, in Louisiana.

But I said that if the Catholics increase as fast as they have increased, in a few years from this time they will be more numerous than all the other denominations combined. To prove this I state, that the foreign immigration is 500,000 a year. It is estimated that at least 300,000 are Catholics, which in 5 years will make 1,500,000, which added to the number now here would equal if not exceed all the other denominations combined. This calculation is made upon the supposition that there will be no increase in the immigration over last year. But as the immigration has more than doubled in the last five years, why will it not more than double in the next five? and then we shall have 1,000,000 a year, with 600,000 Catholics. And still Mr. K. says let them come!! Let them come and be converted to Protestantism!

It is in no spirit of intolerance, but in a spirit of charity, that I warn the country of the danger! To what purpose was it that our fathers fled from an evil, which is to follow and overwhelm their children? Eternal vigilance is no less the price of religious than of civil liberty. While, therefore, we will secure to the Catholics who are among us ALL their RIGHTS, let us guard against the evil of such an increase of their numbers as will endanger our safety and their own.

My dear sirs, we have fallen upon perilous times. Our country has become hard to govern. There is a restless, turbulent, marauding spirit in the land, which must be mastered, or it will master us. A few years ago $13,000,000 was thought to be too much for the expenses of the Government. It was $1 a head for every man, woman and child in the U. S. Now the expenses are $75,000,000;—deducting $7,000,000 for the Texas debt leaves $68,000,000 a year, about $3 a head for every man, woman and child in the U. S. I do not censure the administration or any one who voted for it. But I complain that the state of the country is such as to require such an expenditure in a time of peace with all the world. To account for this large outlay, Mr. K. said at Pittsborough, that $10,000,000 was for the Gadsden treaty, which upon examination I find to be a mistake of Mr. K.'s.

We think that much of the disquiet of the country is attributable to the foreign influence among us.

The census shows (see abstract, page 131,) that from 1790 to 1810 the foreign immigration to this country was 6,000 a year; from 1810 to 1820 it was 11,000 a year; from 1820 to 1830 it was 14,000 a year; from 1830 to 1840 it was 50,000 a year; and 1840 to 1850 it was 150,000 a year. Besides some that came from Canada. From 1850 to this time the entries at the ports are between 4 and 500,000; and last year the estimate is 500,000. The white population of N. C. is only a little over 500,000, so that enough come to settle a State as populous as N. C. a year. The calculation in the census (see abs. p. 130,) is that, if it increase as it has, in 35 years from this time the population of this country will exceed that of France, England, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland, *all combined*. And any one who will make the calculation will find that in 10 or 15 years the foreign will outnumber the native population.

The *quantity* of the immigration is therefore alarming. But the *quality* is still more so.

The same census statistics, (see pages 27-'9,) show that in 1850 there were 134,000 paupers in the U. S.—68,000 foreigners and 66,000 natives. There were 27,000 convicts for crime—14,000 foreigners and 13,000 natives. Besides this, they are bought up at elections, and control them, and make riot, bloodshed and murder. Formerly, the better class came. The old Scotch merchant and Dutch farmer were clever. They came with their substance, not only to adopt a country but to help build it up. But they that come *now* come to *live* upon the country.

To correct this great evil and to save the Union from factions and disorganizers, is the object of the American Party.

I am aware that what of secrecy there is about it is made a scare-crow of. It originated in this way: You are aware that for a long time the two old parties had possession of the country—nearly balanced—each striving for the ascendancy. The foreign vote was the balance of power. Each party therefore courted the foreigners. And neither party has ever made the first move to correct the evil. Ten or twelve years ago an effort was made to get up the American party. But when they nominated a candidate he was obliged to be a Whig or a Democrat, and *then* as *now* it was said to be a *party trick*, and he was defeated—in a few instances elected, as in the case of Mr. Levin. But the evil increased until something must be done; and to avoid the cry of "party trick," they met in secret and nominated their candidates, and pledged themselves, calling God to witness, to support them. And when the election came off their candidates were elected, the old party leaders were astonished, and the people were delighted. Success gave confidence—the American spirit was up. And the sentiment spread over the country like a prairie-fire. And then they published their candidates and their principles and established their papers, until there remains no secrecy connected with the party except the signs by which they know one another.

This is the beginning and the sum of the American Party. Its name is the "AMERICAN UNION." They are their "Country's Hope." Their aim and end are their "Country's Safety."

Very respectfully,
E. G. READE.

Messrs. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1855.

4TH OF JULY.—The celebration of the 79th Anniversary, yesterday, was more than usually spirited and agreeable. The weather was pleasant, and there was a larger number of persons in the procession, and in the spacious Hall where the Oration was delivered, than we have seen for a number of years. The Military, the Societies, the Citizens, and especially the Ladies, turned out in great force.

At "Farmer's Hall," an opening Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, the Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. G. Broadfoot, Esq., Washington's Farewell Address by Ralph P. Buxton, Esq., and the Oration delivered by Col. John W. Cameron. The gentlemen all acquitted themselves handsomely. The Oration was truly an able and eloquent one,—occasionally remarkably so;—whilst there was no sentiment uttered that could by possibility be offensive to any friend of the Union and of the Constitution and institutions of his country. We have heard a universal expression of approbation of the effort.

The services were interspersed by delightful Music from an amateur band of young gentlemen. And were closed by a Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Pell.

The heavy rain in the afternoon and evening prevented the display of Fire Works which had been prepared at the U. S. Arsenal.

The Marshals and Committee of Arrangement deserve honorable mention for the perfectness of their arrangements, and the suavity with which they were carried into effect.

FALL OF A FLAG STAFF.—Yesterday about 2 o'clock, during a storm of wind and rain, the tall Flag Staff erected by subscription two or three years ago in Market Square, broke short off at the surface of the ground, and fell upon the store of Mr. Alexander Johnson, Jr. The building was not materially damaged, we believe. The weight of the large National Flag which was floating from its head, saturated with water, and furnishing a surface for the wind to act on, no doubt caused the accident.

REJECTION OF THE NEW CHARTER OF THE BANK OF THE STATE.—We learn that at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State on Monday last, the new Charter most graciously granted to that Institution by the last most wise and liberal Legislature, was REJECTED by a majority of *about eight to one!*

We learn that the meeting was a very interesting one in many respects—not the least of which was in its *unanimous* decision, that *the State had no right to vote on the question*. And when it is known that this ground was maintained by such distinguished men as Mr. Badger, B. F. Moore, Esq., Gov. Graham, G. W. Mordecai, Esq., T. P. Devereux, Esq., and other eminent legal gentlemen, and scarcely controverted by even the State's representative himself, we think it will be regarded as a settled point. And yet when we made the same objection to the State's voting in the meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, in April last, some of those who were bent upon the acceptance of the new charter of that Bank, and feared that it could not be accomplished without the State's vote, disputed the correctness of our point. It is certainly gratifying to us to be sustained by the present decision. And we now propose another point for public consideration. We are not Lawyers, and have no opportunity to-day to consult those who are. But it strikes us, that the whole proceeding by which the new charter of the Cape Fear Bank was accepted, is *void*, or *voidable*, in consequence of the participation of the State in the act, even though there was a majority for the acceptance exclusive of the vote of the State. We merely state this as our belief. If it is correct, we hope some step will be taken to prosecute it to a decision. For the fact that the State intended to vote in favor of the new charter, deterred some from attending the meeting at all, and doubtless influenced the votes of others, who saw that it was of no use to resist a foregone decision. The vote was taken whilst the Stockholders were ignorant of the provisions of the act on which they voted. In the case of the Bank of the State, every stockholder was furnished with a copy of the act, and allowed time to deliberate on it. The result of that information and deliberation is apparent in the rejection of the *boon* granted by the Legislature.

But we have been led from our purpose, which was to give the particulars of the vote at Raleigh. There were represented, 7,664 shares of stock, owned by 154 persons and corporations, (including the University.) The number of votes to which these shares was entitled was 1568. There were, for acceptance, 1360 shares, held by 15 persons, entitled to 169 votes. Against acceptance, 6,067 shares, held by 134 persons, entitled to 1352 votes. There were present by proxy, 5 persons, holding 237 shares, entitled to 47 votes; but the gentleman holding these proxies had been instructed to vote for acceptance provided the charter could be surrendered at the pleasure of the stockholders. As this could not be done, these shares were not voted on.

The University of North Carolina voted for acceptance. Its 1000 shares were entitled to 70 votes. Deduct these, and there remain for acceptance, but 14 individuals, holding 360 shares, and entitled to 99 votes. One eminent legal gentleman in the meeting contended that the University was no more entitled to vote than the State. But the weight of authority and of numbers was against that position, and the University voted accordingly.

The Treasurer of the State was in the meeting as the representative of its interest, $500,000.

CAPTURED.—Mr. Davis's boy March was arrested in this town yesterday morning. He had stolen a horse and a mule after leaving Salem, making five in all that he had stolen. He is now in our jail.

DIVIDEND.—The Fayetteville & Northern P. R. Co., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on the 25th instant.

N. C. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting, on Monday last, it was reported that the Company had paid losses, during the past year, to amount of about $48,000. It has still cash and available funds amounting to $23,000, and $67,000 in Premium notes. The old officers generally were re-elected, except that John G. Williams was elected Secretary in place of Jas. F. Jordan, resigned.

The total imports of dry goods into the port of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30, were $62,918,443, against $92,389,626 in 1853-4. This is $29,471,184 less than for the preceding year, and $16,274,070 less than for the year ending June 30, 1853. This is dry goods alone.

The whole amount of imports of all kinds, except specie, at New York for the year have amounted to $154,505,526, against $191,074,504 last year. A decrease of $36,568,978.

The exports amounted to $100,332,083, against $107,575,070 in 1853-4. Decrease $7,242,987.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury on the 1st inst. was $18,438,712 90.

Thomas J. Latham, Esq., of Beaufort County, has been nominated as the Know Nothing Candidate in the Second District, in opposition to Col. Ruffin.

DREADFUL WEATHER.—In New York city on Sunday last, no less than fourteen persons died of sun stroke.

Mr. Dobbin.—We regret to find the following among the telegraphic dispatches of the New York Herald:

The health of Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, is very poor. He will leave the city in a few days, and be absent some time. If his health gets no better, he will be compelled to resign.

Farming in North Carolina.—The senior editor of the "Post," had the pleasure during the early part of this week, of accepting an invitation from Messrs. T. P. & H. K. Burgwyn, to visit their plantations, during the wheat harvest. We had frequently heard of their beautiful plantations on the Roanoke river, but never before had an opportunity of passing over one of them. Alveston, the residence of Mr. T. P. Burgwyn is about four miles from Halifax, in Occoneechee Neck. Thornbury, the residence of Mr. H. K. Burgwyn, is about two miles below Alveston. Wheat and corn are the articles raised on these plantations for export—the clover, oats, &c., being raised upon the farm for feeding the stock, &c. Mr. H. K. Burgwyn, has 965 acres in wheat, and about 650 in corn, and his brother has 900 in wheat, and the same quantity in corn. The grain is cut by reapers drawn by four horses, and five of them are used on each farm. We had the pleasure of seeing these reapers at work, and were highly delighted with their execution, taking off every stalk of grain. We rode through one field of wheat, which Mr. Burgwyn informs us was two miles in length with the exception of a small strip of corn occupying some new ground. The wheat was so thick and so even on top, that we were almost ready to believe the snake story told some years ago in Halifax, on the subject of the crops, and one of them spoke of a very fine field of wheat in his neighborhood, when another remarked that if he wished to see good wheat he must go to Mr. Burgwyn's plantation; that at a recent visit he saw forty black snakes attempt to go through one of the fields, but that the stalks were so thick that they could not get through; and they all passed over the field *on the heads of the grain*.

It is estimated that the present crop of wheat will average from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. The corn crop now promises to be a very fine one. On the plantations the grain is threshed out by steam power capable of getting out 1000 bushels per day.

We were particularly struck with the provisions made for the comfort of the negroes on the plantations. Their houses are all good framed buildings with a garden attached to each; there is also a Nursery and Hospital, and a Chapel for divine worship. We shall give in the next No. of the Carolina Cultivator a more extended notice of their plantations, showing the manner in which these lands have been so highly improved.

Weekly Post.

Large Sale of Guano.—The Fredericksburg, Va., Herald says that the sales of guano have been unusually large there for the ensuing fall. One gentleman in Caroline purchased seventy tons for his own use.

Schuyler.—The New York Tribune has received a letter from Robert Schuyler, defending himself against certain charges preferred against him at the recent meeting of the stockholders of the New Haven Railroad Company. The Tribune says: It came to us in his own handwriting, having been received in the country by steamer. It bears no date, nor any indication of the writer's residence.

Small Pox.—A case pronounced by two of the physicians of Goldsboro' to be Small Pox, has occurred in that place. The Tribune states that the family in which it broke out have all been removed from Goldsboro' to a house a mile or two in the country; as there is no other case of the kind in the place, persons need have no fear of passing through or stopping in Goldsboro'.

A Bremen bark drawing fourteen feet, went to sea over the main bar, day before yesterday, with an ordinary tide.—*Wil. Herald.*

PORTLAND, June 29.

Whig State Convention of Maine.—The straight-out whigs yesterday, in their State convention, nominated Hon. Isaac Reed, of Waldoboro', for governor. The meeting was large and harmonious. The resolutions were decidedly anti-Nebraska, anti-know-nothing, and opposed to the present liquor law, although they favor stringent laws regulating the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

DIED,

In Wilmington, Friday last, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, aged 78 years, a native of Calder Parish, Lanark County, Scotland, and a citizen of Wilmington since 1803.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, July 4.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for S J Hinsdale, J M Turner, J B Shenton, N A Ramsey, J H Pritchett, E J Crowson, J Fisher, W N Tillinghast, J W Worth.

Lutterloh's Line, July 5.—Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for sundry merchants of town and country.

Banks' Line, July 3.—Str J R Grist, with one Flat in tow.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 29.—Schrs Ida fm Philad, A H Ward fm Little River, Champion fm Shallotte. July 1.—Schr E Randall fm Little River.

TO LET.

2 NEW BRICK STORES, on Gillespie street,—they can be rented together or separate. Apply to E. J. LILLY.

July 2. 14-2t*

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs. Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of Land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Samuel Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Flea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered; and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

June 9, 1855. 8*6

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

Sale of Land on Black River.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at Spring Term, 1855, upon the Petition of Abner Godwin and wife, and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th day of August next, about 220 acres of Land lying on the West side of Black River, adjoining the Lands of Daniel McDonald and Sampson Strickland.

The above Land will be sold upon a credit of 6 months, bond and approved security being required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 29, 1855. 14*5w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken up two strays—one MULE and one JENNET. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away. ISAAC TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, near Gibbs's Cross Roads, June 29, 1855. } 14*2tp

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, **1855.**

David and Enoch Godwin, Adm'rs of Jonathan Godwin, dec'd, vs. Nathan, Joel, Redden, William John Godwin and others, heirs at Law of said Dec'd.

Petition for division of said Deceased's Estate.

THIS cause coming on for trial, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nathan, Joel and Redden Godwin are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the Court House in Clinton, the third Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

June 25, 1855. 13*6

A BRIGHT PAGE IN OUR HISTORY.

We append below, says the Wilmington Herald, a brief extract from the address delivered by our townsman, George Davis, Esq., before the two Societies at Chapel Hill, at the late Commencement. It speaks in brief but eloquent language of an incident in the early history of our State, to which the due meed of credit has never been assigned. When all the circumstances are considered—the position of the parties—the advance in patriotic spirit which this bold deed denotes—its execution without disguise in the open day—the importance and high daring of the act, stand out in bright colors. History has not yet done it justice. The act was committed in North Carolina!

"In the first of the year 1766, the sloop of war Diligence arrived in the Cape Fear, bringing the stamps. Now, look what shall happen! She floats as gaily up the river as though she came on an errand of grace, with sails all set, and the cross of St. George flaunting speak, her cannon frowning upon the rebellious little town of Brunswick, as she yaws to her anchor. People of Cape Fear, the issue is before you! the paw of the lion is on your heads—the terrible lion of England! Will you crouch submissively, or redeem the honor that was pledged for you? You have spoken brave words about the rights of the people—have ye acts as brave? An' gentlemen, there were men in North Carolina in those days.

Scarcely had the stamp ship crossed the bar, when Col. Waddell was watching her from the shore. He sent a messenger to Wilmington to his friend Col. Ashe. As she rounded to her anchor, opposite the Custom House at Brunswick, they appeared upon the shore, with two companies of friends and gallant yeomen at their backs. Beware John Ashe!—Hugh Waddell, take heed! Consider well, brave gentlemen, the perilous issue you dare! Remember that armed resistance to the King's authority is treason! In his palace, at Wilmington, the "Wolf of Carolina" is already chafing against you; and know you not that yonder, across the water, England still keeps the Tower, the Traitor's Gate, the scaffold and the axe? Full well they know; but

> They have set their lives upon the cast,
> And now must stand the hazard of the die.

By threats of violence they intimidated the commander of the sloop, and he promises not to land his stamps. They seize the vessel's boat and hoisting a mast and flag, mount it upon a cart and march in triumph to Wilmington. Upon their arrival the town is illuminated. Next day, with Col. Ashe at their head, the people go in crowds to the Governor's house, and demand of him James Houston, the stamp master. Upon his refusal to deliver him up forthwith, they set about to burn his house above his head. Terrified, the Governor at length complies, and Houston is conducted to the market house, where, in the presence of the assembled people, he is made to take a solemn oath never to execute the duties of his office. Three glad hurrahs ring through the old market house, and the stamp act falls still-born in North Carolina. And this was more than ten years before the Declaration of Independence, nine before the battle of Lexington, and nearly eight before the Boston Tea Party. The destruction of the tea was done in the night by men in disguise, and history blazons it, and New England boasts of it, and the fame of it is world-wide. But this other act, more gallant and daring, done in open day by well known men, with arms in their hands and under the King's flag—who remembers or who tells of it? When will history do justice to North Carolina? Never, till some faithful and loving son of her own shall gird his loins to the task with unwearied industry and unflinching devotion to the honor of his dear old mother.

Hold Him to that Point!—During the discussion in this city between Messrs. Branch and Miller, the former proclaimed that if it could be proved the Pope claimed, or that there is claimed *for* him by his Church, power over temporals, he (Mr. B.) would declare for that part of the American Platform which would keep Papists thus believing out of office. Well, what proof does Mr. Branch want? He had—and may have *now*—a letter direct from O. A. Brownson, the great leader of the Popish Hierarchy in this country, in which, this power is expressly and unequivocally asserted. He attempted to use *a part* of that letter against the American Party, but when cornered by Mr. Shepard and forced to read *the whole letter*, he found this claim of power so strongly asserted, that he turned upon his own witness most furiously, and denounced both Brownson and his letter! Pray, what does Mr. Branch mean? Does he expect to deceive the people by such conduct as this? Where is that letter? We again call for its publication. The voters of this District have a right to see it—to have it published. It has been brought forward as proof and cannot now be withdrawn without justifying them in coming to the conclusion that something is wrong—something is "rotten in Denmark." Has Mr. B been carrying on a correspondence with this leader and wire-worker of Romanism to procure evidence to put down and defeat American Protestantism? To whom was the letter written? Out with it, gentlemen! No dodging.

The letter!—the letter of O. A. Brownson to L. O'B. Branch or some of his adherents. It will be tight squeezing, gentlemen, but it *must* come. It is, we know, like drawing your eye teeth. Give us the *whole* letter, and let the people see, what an imposition has been attempted upon them!

Let the advocates of the Pope of Rome in this District show their hand. The people demand it.
Raleigh Star.

"In politics we know no religion, and in religion we know no politics."—*N. Y. Standard.*

This declaration of the editors of the Standard may account for much of their daring effrontery, and their boldness in misrepresentation and abuse. "In politics we know no religion!" Religion inculcates an adherence to *truth*, and honesty of principle, and would therefore too much cramp and trammel the course of the editors;—it would abridge their "facts," clip the wings of their fancy, deprive them of invective;—and hence they "know no religion." But perhaps they may discard this interpretation of their meaning; perhaps they may only intend to say they know no particular denomination. Even in this view of their declaration, they manifest in their practice a looseness of principle by no means creditable to their sincerity. Knowing no particular denomination, they defend Romanism, and do not hesitate to make disparaging reflections upon Protestantism—and this, too, in a facile manner indicating that, *for political purposes*, they would as readily defend Mahommadanism or Hindooism. This is a Protestant country; its Government is founded on the Christian religion; the morality of the Bible pervades all its laws. Does it become a statesman or a politician to throw off all these influences? Is he more likely to prove a sincere patriot or a better citizen?
Hills. Recorder.

Fire.—The alarm of fire this morning, proved to be the Turpentine Distillery in the northern portion of the town, owned by J. R. Blossom, Esqr. The entire Still and fixtures were destroyed, together with a small lot of Turpentine. Loss unknown.—*Wil. Herald.*

From the Salisbury Watchman.

PLANK ROAD MEETING IN HAMPTONVILLE.

A large number of the citizens of Yadkin County having assembled at Hamptonville, on Friday the 15th day of June, 1855, for the purpose of holding a Plank Road Meeting

On motion, A. W. Martin, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and J. Cowles, Esq., Secretary. Dr. C. L. Cook being called upon, explained the object of the meeting in a brief and forcible manner. On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentleman, to wit, James S. Grant, J. N. Messick, Josiah L. Roughton, John E. Gough and Josiah Cowles, jr., a Committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions. The following was handed in by them, read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, citizens of Yadkin county, feel a deep interest in Internal Improvements generally, and more especially in the completion of the Plank Road chartered by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, from Mocksville to Wilkesborough.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the citizens of Yadkin county, having assembled at Hamptonville, for the purpose of deliberating on the subject and taking some immediate action in the matter, will use our most earnest endeavors to insure its completion.

Resolved, That it is the request of this meeting, that the Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the last Legislature, shall open books for subscription forthwith, at the respective places designated in the charter, to wit: at Mocksville, under the direction of Braxton Bailey, A. M. Rose and Burgess Gaither; at Salisbury, under the direction of William Murphy, John I. Shaver and C. F. Fisher; at Lexington, under the direction of Andrew Hunt, Eli Penry and J. P. Mabry; at Hamptonville, under the direction of A. W. Martin, Josiah Cowles and John Hampton; at Jonesville, under the direction of Dr. B. B. Benham, Richard Gywn and John Woodruff; at Wilkesborough, under the direction of James Calloway, James B. Gordon and Augustus Finley; at Eagle Mills, under the direction of Andrew Baggarly, Wm. Colvert and Amos Gaither; at Martin's Store, under the direction of Leland Martin and Little Hickerson.

Resolved, That it is the request of this meeting, that there should be a general meeting held at Mrs. Hunt's Store, in Wilkes county, on Saturday the 11th day of August next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to build said Road; and that the Commissioners at Wilkesborough are requested to attend there for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint forty delegates to represent Yadkin county in said meeting; whereupon, in pursuance of the last resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed: A. C. Cowles, Geo. D Holcomb, Wilie Felts, John Haynes, Wm. G. Brown, Dr. B. B. Benham, C. J. Douthit, John E. Gough, John C. Foote, Jas. S. Grant, John Madison, F. Rinehart, Wm. Pettyjohn, J. L. Roughton, Dr. John Hampton, Jas. Green, Wm. Sale, John Woodruff, Bennet Windsor, S. C. Gordon, David J. Flemming, Jas. Wells, Thomas Lindley, John S. Wallace, L. L. Sugarts, Jas. S. Haynes, Moses Anstill, Thomas Patterson, John N. Messick, Isaac Vestal, Elbert Wells, H. N. Jones, Geo. Nicks, J. F. Johnson, R. F. Armfield, Wm. L. Van Eaton.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary's names were added to the list.

Dr. C. L. Cook and Jas. Grant, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting each in a very forcible and eloquent manner, alluding particularly to the benefits to be derived by our county in the completion of the proposed Plank Road.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury, Raleigh and Fayetteville papers.

A. W. MARTIN, Chirman.
JOSIAH COWLES, Sec'y.

We had supposed that the location of the Railroad at Beaufort Harbor was fixed. The question is again open. Beaufort has failed or declined to accept the terminus on the conditions made by the Directors. These too, are the conditions which she and her friends have all along proposed, and which everybody thought was perfectly satisfactory. We regret that she postponed her action to so late a period, as her delay somewhat annoys the Company. We think that those gentlemen who have charge of the fortunes of Beaufort will repent their course when it is too late. Surveys will be completed immediately to Shephard's Point and Carolina City. We have not time to notice this matter further; perhaps a more full history of this transaction may be made hereafter.—*Newbern News.*

Another Steamer.—We notice the arrival here on the 3d inst., of the Steamer Enterprise, Captain Dicksey, from Hartford, Conn., to George Harriss.

The Enterprise is 90 feet in length; 17 feet beam; 4 feet hold; draws 17 inches when loaded; burthen 44 tons. She is intended for the general freighting business on the N. E. and N. W. branches of the Cape Fear River—*Wil. Herald.*

Another Outrage Disposed of.—A report having been industriously circulated that Mr. Wheeler, United States Minister near the Republic of Nicaragua, had been imprisoned by the Nicaraguan Government, it meets with a full denial in the Boletin Official, published at Granada on the 26th of May, in which the story is pronounced "an infamous calumny, without any kind of foundation in any respect." On the contrary, it appears that Mr. Wheeler reached Granada at a time of some considerable embarrassment, but was immediately introduced to Gen. Chamorro, and received with the greatest courtesy. He subsequently was received with all official honor. At a reunion of friends, at which the President of the Republic and his Ministers, with Mr. Wheeler, were present, the latter, in reply to a toast complimentary to the United States Minister, remarked—

"He felt obliged by such token of respect. He had seen with some pain in the papers a notice of his imprisonment by the Government of Nicaragua, where he had received only testimonials of respect and cordial friendship. If by the term imprisonment was meant those ties of friendship by which the people of Nicaragua had bound him, by their unexpected and unsolicited acts of kindness to himself and his Government, then these newspapers had spoken truthfully; for in this sense he was indeed a prisoner, bound hand and heart by their respect to the Government of the United States and attentions to their Minister to this Republic."

Fatal Accident.—We regret to state that Mr. Von Glahn, a member of the German Volunteers, lost his life by drowning last evening. In stepping from the flat whereon the fire works were being exhibited, he with a companion fell into the river, and sank to rise no more alive. His companion swam ashore. The night was dark, and although help was near, it was unavailing. His body has been recovered we believe.
Wil. Herald.

Manchester R. R. Stock.—Seventy shares of the capital stock of the W. & Manchester Railroad were disposed of the other day at Sumterville, S. C. at $60,50 per share.

In the resolutions of the Massachusetts Know Nothings, we see nothing but a deliberate purpose to keep up incessant agitation on the slavery question, and to make perpetual war on the constitutional rights of the South. Their idea is to repeal the Nebraska bill—to repeal the Fugitive slave law—to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, and to oppose the admission of any more slave States into the Union—all which propositions must be met by stern and determined resistance on the part of the South. These men ought to know, and do know, that it is simply out of the question to expect the South to submit to any such absurd and unrighteous pretensions. We have rights under the constitution, and we mean never to surrender them at the bidding of Northern fanaticism. The consequences of resistance may be fearful indeed, but nothing can deter us from a full and complete discharge of our duty to ourselves, let the crisis be what it may. We are prepared for any crisis, and have a "heart for any fate." The constitution and the Union as they existed in the mind and intention of their framers and founders, and not as negro philanthropists, raving fanatics, and shameless traitors would have them be—the South requires no more, it will submit to nothing less.

The South long since "dissevered" itself from "any organization which proclaims such a platform' as that laid down in the Masachusetts address. It is not likely to fuse with such organizations hereafter for any purpose whatever.
Rich. Whig.

"I Do, Most Sincerely."—When, at his private initiation into the mysteries of Hindooism, Mr. Fillmore was asked, "Do you approve these principles?" he replied, "I do, most sincerely." When the people, on last Tuesday, were asked, "Do you approve these principles?" the response was—

"We do, most sincerely,"	2,443
"We most sincerely do *not*,"	5,002
Majority for the "do nots,"	2,559

Albany Journal.

Chester, of the Buffalo Express, suggests that the Hin-*doos* be hereafter called the Hin-*don'ts*.

Profit of Understanding.—Mr. William Chamberlin, of Lower Red Hook, N. Y. drained twenty-five acres of land, at an expense of $60 per acre, and the first three crops paid the whole expense, including cost of cultivation. He may then hereafter look for a profit of $20 per acre on each crop. Last season part of this ground yielded 75 bushels of corn and a part 300 bushels of potatos, while on adjacent undrained fields the crops were nearly ruined by the drought.

Coal for Locomotive Engines.—The new locomotive for burning coal, whose performances on an experimental trip we noticed yesterday, left Taunton with precisely seventy-five hundred and thirty pounds of coal, or about 3½ tons; and this quantity supplied the engine for a run of 315 miles,—part of the time drawing a train. The cost of this coal was $18.50. To have made the same trip with wood for fuel, between eleven and twelve cords would have been required, costing say $5 per cord, or $60 altogether. The saving effected, therefore, was the difference between $18.50 and $60.

Railroad Iron to be made in Alabama.—A contract for railroad iron has been made by Professor Garland, president of the Northeast and Southwest Alabama railroad. The iron is to be manufactured along the line of the road, and to be furnished at the rate of $40 per ton. So says the Tuscaloosa Observer. If the figures be correct, the price is certainly very low.

Large Strawberry Patch.—Mr. Rezin Hammond, of Anne Arundel county, Md., has one hundred acres of land set in strawberries. On the 11th inst., says the Baltimore Republican, some thirty acres appeared as if his troop of pickers had not yet invaded them. The berries hung on the vines as thick as clusters of grapes, and filled the air with their delightful perfume. The picking season generally continues about three weeks, but Mr. Hammond has arranged his crops to be able to pick a week longer than most of his neighbors. He has employed as many as two hundred pickers this season, consisting of men, women, girls and boys. The price paid for picking is one and a half cents per quart, at which rate good pickers can make some three dollars a day.

His largest day's picking reached about fourteen thousand quarts, (over four hundred bushels!) and the average will not be less than five thousand. In all he expects his picking to reach near one hundred and fifty thousand quarts, which is but a fraction short of five thousand bushels!

Paper Collars.—There is an establishment in New York extensively engaged in manufacturing shirt-collars of paper. It is said that one thousand per hour are turned off by machinery, and that they bear such a close resemblance to the linen collars we are in the habit of wearing, that the difference could only be discovered by tearing the article.

Spontaneous Combustion.—It ought to be universally known, that sawdust, into which oil has been spilled, will ignite in a few hours if exposed to the sun. Any kind of cotton goods wetted with oil and laid by, will also soon take fire.

Fires of Half a Year.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a statement of the fires occurring in the United States during the first six months of the present year, where the loss of each was equal to $10,000 or more. Of these there were 40 in January, 31 in February, 42 in March, 27 in April, 29 in May, and 32 in June. The aggregate of losses was $7,639,000. The largest fire during the month of June was at Bayou Sara, Louisiana, where the loss was $500,000.

Return of the Jews.—We see it stated that Sir Moses Montefiore, who lately passed through Vienna on his way to Palestine, goes there to purchase a large district in the country, to settle upon it the Jewish paupers of Jerusalem. Eventually his purpose is to settle there also, all those Jews who feel inclined to return to the country of their ancestors. This is, perhaps, the first practical effort yet made at procuring a return of that wide scattered race.

Population of New York—the Appointment of 1855.—Upon an informal comparison of results, by the census takers, it appears that the city of New York has a population of 750,000. Brookiyn, with Williamsburg thrown in, is 200,000. The city and its suburbs lying within this State have a population, therefore, of a million; and the New Jersey and Staten Island cities that gem the beautiful harbor, would much increase these figures, if included. In a commercial point of view, and in all respects, except the political division and demarcation, these are but one city.

A Cow worth Keeping.—Peter Lawson, of Dracut, Massachusetts, has just sold an Alderney cow and calf for $325. Last year the cow produced 17 pounds of butter per week of such quality that it sold at fifty cents a pound; 600 pounds per year is considered her average. Mr. Lawson sold at the same time an Alderney heifer eleven months old for $126.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Court since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In State v Newsom, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment; also in Weatherly v Miller, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and ordering a *venire de novo*.

By PEARSON, J.—In doe ex dem, Newland v Osborne from Alamance, awarding a *venire de novo;* also in doe ex dem, Carroway v Chauncey, from Beaufort, awarding a *venire de novo;* also in State to use of Walker v Wright, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Shaefer v Gooding, from Jones, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo;* also in Parsley v Hutchins, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment; also in Watkins v Pemberton, from Anson, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court.—*Ral. Star.*

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!

Thirty-five Persons Wounded.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 2.—The steamer Lexington, running between Louisville and St. Louis, was blown to atoms near Stephensfort, Kentucky, on the up trip. The packet Baltimore has just arrived from the scene of the disaster, with twenty officers and passengers of the Lexington.

Captain Throop and the first clerk, Mr. Davidson, are among them, and both wounded. The Captain thinks that there were not more than 35 wounded out of the 100 who were on board. The ladies were all saved unharmed. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Boat and cargo a total loss.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following *Order of the Day* was issued by General Washington on the 4th of July, 1775, just eighty years ago, and one year before the Declaration of Independence made the day ever memorable. We would that all men who read it this day would regard it as just issued by the Father of his Country, and govern himself accordingly:

"CAMP AT CAMBRIDGE, July 4, 1775.

"*By His Excellency* GEO. WASHINGTON, *Commander-in-Chief:*

"The General most earnestly requires and expects a due observance of those articles of war established for the government of the army which forbid cursing and swearing and drunkenness; and in like manner requires and expects of all officers and soldiers not engaged in actual duty a punctual attendance on Divine service to implore the blessings of heaven upon the means used for our safety and defence."

Fierce Conflict.—The Asheville (N. C.) Spectator states that the late visit of Bailey & Co.'s Circus to that place was attended with something of *a speck* of war. A difficulty arose between the heads of the company and some countrymen from Madison, which resulted finally in a general "skrimage," some sixty persons being engaged. One man had an arm broken, another was shot through the hand, a number were seriously bruised with rocks, and it is said, one man was entirely missing at the last accounts. After a long and bloody affray, peace was at last restored. But the Madisonians, it seems, were not content with the termination of affairs. So, early in the morning, they proceeded in force up the river some three miles, where they take a strong position on the opposite bank commanding the road, and patiently await the approach of the enemy. He soon appears, his advance guard consisting of the elephant and his keeper. A brisk fire is opened upon it, and the keeper is wounded slightly, and his horse, (a very valuable one) is killed. Sixteen shots were fired upon the different wagons as they passed—several horses were wounded, but fortunately nobody was killed. A legal investigation before magistrates of this place, resulted in a dismissal of the showmen upon the payment of all costs and damages, which were not inconsiderable.

Death of a very aged Woman.—Mrs. Ann Jackson, of Kentucky, died on the 2d ult., at the extraordinary age of 108 years. She was the mother of a large family of children, the oldest of whom is now in his 89th year.

A White Swallow has been noticed at New Haven, Conn., among a flock of swallows of the usual color. In every other respect he resembles his companions, having the size, form and peculiar twitter; but the fact of his being without a mate rather showed that he was considered an alien among the fraternity.

The way they do things in the Wabash country.—The Terre Haute Courier of the 16th says:

"Last week a woman in Sibleytown gave birth to four children—three boys and a girl. The children are of remarkable size, the smallest one being a whopper."

Texas is estimated to have a population of 600,000 and to have one 1,000,000 by 1860. The religious temperance and benevolent organizations are now well represented in the Press and Societies.

General Wilson, of Massachusetts, whose conscience is sorely troubled on the question of slavery, makes his living by selling brogans to southern slaves.—*Albany Argus.*

Governor Reeder in Difficulty.—It is reported that a violent personal encounter had taken place in Kansas, between Gov. Reeder and Stringfellow, and that the Governor was badly beaten.

The widow of De Witt Clinton died at the residence of her daughter, in Poughkeepsie, on Monday last. She was in the 73d year of her age.

A Hard-Shell Gourmond.—A canaler ate three dozen hard-boiled eggs in Albany on Saturday, upon a wager that he could dispose of six dozen. At the disappearance of the thirty-sixth, the party with whom he made the bet, backed out, and paid for the eggs already swallowed.

Wanted—By an ancient maiden lady,
"A local habitation and a name."

The real estate she is not particular about, so that the title is good. The name she wishes to hand down to posterity.

Punch says the Four Points, as now finally adjusted by the Allies, are "Kill, Sink, Burn, and Destroy."

Corn has fallen in St. Louis to 60 a 72 cents. The new wheat received there commands very high prices, and is said to be of a very superior quality. In Alabama, also, it is falling rapidly.

The editor of the Louisville Times says the shape of a kiss is el *lip* tical. This must be derived from the sensation one experiences when enjoying the luxury, for it is certainly *a lip tickle.*

"Is that the second bell?" inquired a gentleman of a stable porter at a country boarding house, the other day. "No, sar!" exclaimed the darkey, "dat am de second' ringin' of de fust bell—we has but one bell in dis hous."

Mrs. Snizzle, my pa wants to know if he mayn't lend himself to your axe a little while. He had allers rather lend than borrer.

From the Columbia Carolinian.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter, which we received from President Swain, of the University of North Carolina

CHAPEL HILL, June 18

DEAR SIR: I have availed myself of my earliest leisure, since my return from New York, to look into your Documentary History of the Revolution in South Carolina, and am much pleased with it. These letters, daguerreotypes of the "times which tried men's souls," present history in its most authentic, and not unfrequently in its most attractive form. Some of them are important to the historian of the Union, and many of them are as interesting to the people of North as of South Carolina.

I will be glad to hear of the early completion of your work, and am particularly anxious to see the details of the Snow-Camp campaign, and General Williamson's account of the expedition against the Cherokees in 1776. General Rutherford, at the head of 2,500 militia from this State, co-operated with Williamson in the expedition against the Cherokees. We were fully represented in the Snow Camp campaign, and subsequently, indeed, in all your principal Revolutionary battle fields.

In connection with your book, I have spent a few hours in turning over the leaves of Gov. Caswell's Letter Books, two folios of 640 and 350 pages, which are at present in my possession, by the courtesy of our Governor. Gov. Caswell was called to the Executive chair on the 18th of December, 1776, and remained in office until about the beginning of May, 1780. These volumes contain numerous letters from Governor Rutledge, Henry Laurens, President of the Congress, Rawlins Lowndes, Generals Ashe, Howe and Lillington, which will serve quite as effectually to illustrate your annals as ours.

To one incident I beg leave to call your attention. On the 20th September, 1777, Cornelius Harnett, one of our delegates to Congress, writes to Gov. Caswell as follows: "The South Carolina and Georgia delegates are so incensed against Gen. Rob't Howe, that he is directed immediately to join Gen. Washington at head quarters and Gen. Lincoln is to command in the Southern department. This gentleman is a valuable and experienced officer—he is ordered to repair immediately to Charleston."

"By the resolve of Congress, enclosed to you by his Excellency the President, you will find it is the desire of South Carolina that you should take the command of the North Carolina troops with the rank and pay of a Major General in the Continental service."

On the 29th September, John Penn writes: "The high opinion entertained of your Excellency here, and the very great desire that the delegates of that State (South Carolina) had that you would accept the command, was the reason of the resolve relative to you; but in this you will, no doubt, consider the interest of North Carolina, and the propriety of being absent from your government."

Governor Caswell, it seems, declined the command at that time, and called John Ashe, as Major General, Bryan, Butler, Lillington and Rutherford, as Brigadiers, into service. In 1780, immediately upon the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he went to the head of our troops, with the rank and promised pay of a Continental Major General, and served as such under Gen'l Gates in the disastrous defeat at Camden.

To return to Howe—on the 24th November, Harnett again writes to Caswell, complaining in general terms, that Howe's recall had been produced by small and unworthy motives, personal and perhaps feminine intrigues, and that although Congress had yielded to those influences, his abilities were admitted, and a fair opportunity would in due time be afforded for their display.

The late A. M Hooper, Esq., in a biographical sketch, recently published in the University Magazine, intimates that the pride of the two States was touched by the election of a North Carolinian to the command of the Southern Department, when these States and not his own were the theatre of war; and that Howe, from the beginning to the close of his career, was never cordially sustained by either of our Southern sisters.

It seems that on the 13th of August, 1778, there was a hostile meeting at Cannonsburg, in your State, between Howe and General Christopher Gadsden; the latter having refused to retract injurious reflections upon the conduct of the former. Barnard Bee was the second of Gadsden, and General Charles Pinckney of Howe. Howe's ball greeted Gadsden's ear, the former was untouched, and they subsequently became warm friends. The celebrated Major Andre made this duel the subject of a satirical poem of eighteen stanzas, which is preserved in Johnson's Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution, pp. 204, 5, 6.

Harnett had the best possible reasons for sustaining and cherishing the reputation of Howe. The latter was not merely a gallant soldier, but a polished gentleman of rare attainments. He is understood to have been a scion of the noble stock that bears his name, and to have enjoyed extensive intercourse with good society at home and abroad. This may have been one reason for the extraordinary attention which he received at the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. The proclamation of the latter, issued "on board the Pallas, in Cape Fear river, in the province of North Carolina," on the 5th of May, 1776, offered free pardon to all such as should lay down their arms and submit to the laws, "excepting only from the benefit of such pardon Cornelius Harnett and Robert Howe." On the following Sunday, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, 900 troops, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, landed in the county of Brunswick, and ravaged Howe's plantation. The incidents, and his brilliant services in the defence of Norfolk, were sufficient inducements to the Continental Congress to place him at the head of our forces in the Southern Department. Can you supply me with satisfactory proof of the real causes which produced his recall?

The General Assembly of this State, at the last session, authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to collect documentary information, in relation to the history of North Carolina, with authority in his discretion to visit the mother country for this purpose. I have, at the request of Gov. Bragg, given some attention to our domestic sources, and have succeeded in securing some interesting papers.

The original Letter Book of Gov. Tryon, containing his official correspondence from October 1764, to December, 1771, and the minutes of the Council from April, 1765, to June, 1771, presenting his views of the commotions produced by the passage of the Stamp Act, and the details of the war with the Regulators,—a folio of 600 pages—is in the hands of the copyist at Cambridge, under the general supervision of Jared Sparks, LL. D.

Your forthcoming volumes promise to obviate the necessity of much research among your public archives. In the Charleston Library, nevertheless, and especially in the files of our revolutionray newspapers preserved there, which my friend Dr. Joseph Johnson has already examined for me, with good results, I hope to find interesting materials for history, which do not come within the range of your collections. Can you direct my attention to other depositories within your of like promise?

I hope in due time to be able to examine collections of the Historical Society of at Savannah, which I suppose contains treasures of information, not merely as to to Georgia, but the entire South.

Yours, very respectfully
D. L. SWAIN.

R. W. GIBBES, M. D.

Butter was selling in Albany, N. Y. last week for 16 cents per pound, being a fall of 9c per pound in one month.

What a Change.—In the year 1795 acres of land, the present site of Cincinnati, purchased for $500. The value of that land at the present time can scarcely be estimated.

Cool.—On one of the Sound steamers, the night, the captain, as usual, was looking after to see that everybody "tucked in" and all right, when going into the lower cabin, he espied a pair of *countryish* boots on the extremities of their owner, and in fearful contact with the snow white quilt that supported them. The considerate captain shook Mr. Boots gently, and intimated to him in the mildest way that it was against the rules of the boat for gentlemen to wear their boots in bed. As soon as the waked owner was able to comprehend the case, he remarked very coolly: "Oh! it won't hurt 'em, I guess: they are an old pair. I'll risk 'em."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Students of Furman University on the 19th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions being presented, were unanimously adopted:

Inscrutable are the providences of God! Truly "His way is in the sea, and His path in the great waters, and His footsteps are not known!" He exercises His pleasure among the children of men, and there are none to stay His hand or say unto Him, what doest Thou?

In accordance with that wisdom compared with which the wisdom of the world is foolishness, the Rev. Professor J. S. MIMS has been summoned to the spirit land. Sad are our hearts on account of this dispensation of God; for the loss we have sustained is irreparable.

As an Instructer, he had few equals. None but those who were permitted to sit at his feet and observe the depth of thought, the love of truth, and the independence which he exhibited in imparting knowledge, can appreciate him in this capacity. Condemning error wherever he found it and by whomsoever it might be, he gladly received the truth even though it originated from an humble source.

While these qualities, together with the great critical ability which he displayed in interpreting the sacred oracles, won the admiration of his pupils, his gentle and unassuming manner rendered him inexpressibly dear to them.

As a Minister of the Word, he was powerful—mighty in the Scriptures which he had known from a child. As a husband and father, he was ever kind and affectionate. As a citizen, upright and loyal. As a friend, warm and sincere.

The chief beauty of his character consisted in his piety. As a christian, it was evident to all, that his ruling passion was love to God and man. Setting aside the doctrines of men, the Bible was his only guide; he ever made it the man of his counsel. By precept and example, he highly recommended the religion he professed, thus proving that it was a glorious reality and not a name.

He visited the widow and fatherless in their affliction, and kept himself unspotted from the world. His trust in the Lord was unbounded; this he beautifully exhibited in his last hours. Though called to endure intense agony, he never uttered a murmuring word, but fervently exclaimed "It is all right, sweet affliction." He felt that God occupied "no precarious throne," that all His doings were infinitely good and wise.

He is gone to his rest, his labors are ended, the places which once knew him shall know him no more. A faithful Watchman upon the walls of Zion has fallen,—a pillar of the Church has crumbled,—a valiant soldier of King Emmanuel has been cut down,—and mankind has lost a warm friend! Human wisdom would have long spared one of such exalted worth, but the ways of God are not the ways of men. What to us is loss to him is gain, for we do know that though his earthly house of this tabernacle has been dissolved, he has a building of God, a house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens.

Thanking the Lord for permitting us to know a man of such exalted worth, it becomes us to bow with heartfelt resignation to His Divine will, and acknowledge His right to dispose of the creatures of His hand; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the University has sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in our heavy bereavement, we recognize the hand of God and submit to His providence without a murmuring word.

Resolved, That we ever cherish the memory of our dear Professor and strive to profit by the example which his pure life furnished us.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies and affectionately commend them to that Being who has promised to be a God to the widow and the fatherless.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect we wear the usual badge of mourning sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the Deceased, and for publication to the Greenville papers, Southern Baptist, Biblical Recorder and Fayetteville Observer.

JAMES McBRIDE, Chairman.
J. ELVIN KNOTTS, Sec'y.

SODA WATER!

THIS healthy and delightful beverage in the highest state of perfection at
S. J. HINSDALE'S Drug Store.
July 5. 15-tf

Land for Sale.

ON Monday the 13th day of August next, being Monday of the Extra Term of Cumberland Superior Court, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House Door in the town of Fayetteville, 500 Acres of LAND on both sides of the Morganton Road, 12 miles from Fayetteville, very finely timbered with Pine, Oak, &c., of which none have ever been cut off or boxed. Also 100 Acres between Puppy Creek and Little Rockfish, 14 miles from Fayetteville, also well timbered.

And 200 Acres on Black's Creek, about 15 miles from Fayetteville, and very well timbered and convenient to Little River, which will afford a great convenience for sending off the large Timber.

Plans of the aforesaid tracts will be exhibited on day of sale and also terms of sale made known on that day. WILLIAM SHAW.
Cumberland County, July 4 15-ts

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me, must come up and settle by the 1st of August, or they will find their accounts in the hands of Mr. Wm. Massey, the constable, for collection. M. FAULK.
July 1, 1855. 15-3w

Strayed or Stolen

FROM my stable last Thursday evening, a well formed, medium sized, dark Iron Gray MARE 4 years old, fore top trimmed off, some marks of Harness. Any information thankfully received, and liberally rewarded. J. B. TROY, Jr.
July 3, 1855. 15tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit a settlement during the month of July, with all who owe them, or to whom they are indebted.

They have written some hundreds of letters, embracing accounts other than for subscriptions. These latter are too numerous to forward to each individual subscriber, but it is hoped that all who can, will remit what is due. The amount they can ascertain by examining former receipts. Most of our accounts are small, but they form a very large aggregate of great importance to us. E. J. HALE & SON.
June 28.

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
May 17, 1855. 1-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1855.

The Foreign News is deeply interesting and important, being no less than a serious repulse of the allies at Sebastopol. We give the particulars as fully as they have come to hand. The news produced a painful sensation in New York, and caused a decline in stocks.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.—A much respected friend, in whose company we have fought many a Whig battle, writes to us,—

"You are under a great mistake in supposing that the late Convention at Philadelphia terminated in a sectional split. That is not the case, but a number of those who signed what has been called a Protest remained with us and manifested a deep interest in all the proceedings. The effect of the Platform was to purify the party of abolitionism, and to draw to us the conservative men of the North, whose number is much larger than is supposed."

Our friend is no doubt entirely correct in his statements, that a number of the protesting members remained, and that the effect of the platform has been to drive off the abolitionists. We admit that to the fullest extent. But as to the sectional split, it is well known that 57 of the Northern members adopted a Platform directly antagonistic to that which our friend voted for, and that 11 more of them protested against his platform. It is moreover well known, that only 11 out of 79 Northern members of the Convention, and 2 out of 16 States, ever sanctioned his favorite platform. It is further known that the great body of the Northern people, of all parties, repudiate that platform. Indeed we have yet to see the first approbatory word in any Northern paper, speech, or vote, except at the meetings in Philadelphia and New York cities.

We can assure our friend that it is no pleasure to us to publish accounts of a sectional split, either in the American or any other party. But we publish a *newspaper*. We feel it to be our duty to give the news of the day, whenever it comes to us in a reliable shape, whether it be favorable or unfavorable to this or that party. We have always done so, even when our cherished and glorious Whig party has suffered, not less than when the news was injurious to its ancient and inveterate opponents. We do no more in regard to the American party. We but publish the reliable news of the day. The case is far different as to our own individual sentiments. These we may give to the public or withhold at our pleasure, taking care that whatever of our thoughts we may withhold, we never advance a sentiment that we do not honestly entertain. Among the sentiments that we have publicly avowed, is one of sympathy with the American party in its struggle against Locofocoism, containing as it does so many of our old Whig associates. But we desire for ourselves to continue Whigs. Whatever course others may honestly have taken, we are content to cling even to the remains, if it be so, of a party which has always been good enough for us, whether in its days of prosperity or of adversity.

There is much truth in the remarks of a Whig contemporary:—

"Neither the Whig nor the Democratic party can die. They are *the* parties that will live as long as government itself continues, because they embody the cardinal principles that sway constituencies. Either or both may be temporarily disorganized—may go into banishment, so to speak, while local and transient questions are in the ascendant. Like positive and negative electricity, their operation may be disturbed and interrupted during the storm, but when the air is cleared and the elements return to their normal condition, they as certainly come again into operation. They are the representatives of principles. Their names may change, may perish perhaps, but the things remain nevertheless. There must always be in this republic a party with Whig and a party with Democratic principles, whatsoever their respective names may be."

MASSACHUSETTS.—We have read with some interest the proceedings of the Massachusetts Know Nothings. They endorsed to the fullest extent, both in their secret State Council and in a public meeting held afterwards, the conduct of their Delegates in withdrawing from the Philadelphia Convention, and resolved "to entirely dissever themselves at once from all political fellowship with any organization which proclaims such a platform [as that adopted at Philadelphia] as its rule of action." The speeches delivered by Gardner, Foster, Wilson, &c., were all strongly anti-Southern. And a respectable N. Y. paper expresses the opinion that all the free States will go with Massachusetts in its ultraism on this subject; "and instead of becoming, as was at one time anticipated, a great national party, the Know Nothings are irreparably divided into North and South as completely as any other party."

One of the speakers, Senator Wilson, said that he went to Philadelphia to avoid the issue of slavery, as one not contemplated in the American organization, but he was overruled by Southern men who forced it on the North."

Is this true? We have heard, from good authority, as we think, that in the first general meeting of the new party, it was agreed that the South should have its rights on the slavery question guaranteed, whilst the North was to be assisted in ridding itself of the evil of foreign and Roman Catholic influence and domination. This was a Compromise which seemed desirable to both sections. The South is not troubled with foreigners and Roman Catholics. It *is* annoyed by Northern interference with slavery. The North, (except in imagination) is not troubled with slavery. It *is* sorely worried with foreigners and Romanists. And both sections are said to have combined to rid each other of its respective evil. If this be true, the Southern Delegates had reason to insist on their share of the compact being fulfilled. They had a right to insist on being let alone.

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.—The State Councils have endorsed the action of their delegates at the late Philadelphia Convention. The delegates signed the Northern platform and seceded from the Convention.

NATIONAL SENTIMENTS.—The N. Y. Commercial lately objected, in an able article, to a union of the freesoil whigs and freesoil Locos of that State, to form a Northern party. "It proposes, (says the Commercial,) to divide the citizens of this great republic by a geographical line—a first step towards Disunion that we mean never to take. We love freedom as earnestly as any man. We live in a free state of choice, and so far as any influence we may possess can avail, slavery will never again hold sway in this Empire State. But if our fellow-citizens in other states deem slavery to be right, or necessary, or expedient, it is their business and not ours, and we have no right to intermeddle, except by kind and courteous argument and remonstrance—weapons that we shall always use just as often as we deem proper, and fitting. But we cannot say to citizens of other States who have just an equal right with ourselves to opinions and institutions and laws that are not forbidden by the federal constitution, "If you do not abandon your insitutions and adopt ours, we will proscribe you; for that purpose we will forget everything else; and in our own free States will support and elevate to office only those men who will rigidly make the line that divides the South from the North the measure of their action in public life." We cannot thus practically deny our oft avowed nationality of sentiment. We cannot thus crush and annihilate that brotherhood of feeling which we entertain toward fellow-citizens and fellow-republicans, whether they hail from North or South, East or West, of our favored land. And if our Southern brethren say,—"We cannot relinquish slavery," our response is, "Nor we freedom; but we are brethren; here is our hand. We will have some friendly talk about this; but in the meantime let us unite to do all the good we can for the country of our common attachment and love."

"If in this we are to stand alone—a minority-of-one remnant of the once powerful Whig party in this city, so be it. We shall feel that we are right, and that will be sufficient. "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again." But we shall not be alone. There will remain, even after the proposed defection, in this city and state, and in every free state, a band of national Whigs whom no ism, no hope of popularity or of office, (and no resentment or exasperation, for this in reality is the source of this sectional feeling at the North) will seduce from their national allegiance; men who will be anti-slavery, who *must be* so because their intelligent convictions are that slavery is an incubus upon any state and a grievous oppression to the slave, but who will limit the application of this anti-slavery principle to their own affairs, and not keep up a bitter and interminable quarrel with their brethren of other states, because their convictions are different; men who will not cease in their *legitimate* efforts to extend the area of freedom, but who will "know no North, no South, no East, no West" in national affairs, and will ever abide by the motto "The Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable."

If such sentiments were common to the North, there would be no strife between us.

UNIONISM IN THE ARMY.—A late article in a Northern paper, arguing the tendency of the U. S. Military Academy to produce sectionalism in the Army, from a preponderance of Northern graduates at the late examination, has called forth an eloquent vindication of the Academy from any such imputation, in an article from the pen, (as it is supposed,) of Professor Mahan, of the Institution itself. We make the following extract:—

"As to the inference, sectionalism among the officers, each individual has undoubtedly that bias both of party and section which is a part and parcel of every native citizen; but as a class no such division is to be found in the army now. The reason for this lies in the fact that the great majority of the army officers are graduates of the Military Academy. The circumstances under which they are there placed during their training for their future professional career so effectually break down all those partitions of North and South, East and West, that nothing short of a dissolution of the whole of our common institutions could arouse the feeling of sectionalism among them; and, were even so frightful a calamity to overwhelm us, there is no class who would move more harmoniously or more efficiently combine in the reintegration of the *disjecta membra* than this one of the army officers. Thrown together at that period of life in which every impulse is noble and generous; sharing the same privations and the same pleasures; comrades in the same barrack and camp; in the constant interchange of all those kindly courtesies of life that mark the military profession with that peculiar stamp which Chesterfield and Byron both have noticed as the touchstone of gentlemanhood; brothers in vigils over each other's sick bed as well as in the stolen sweets of perilous mischief; the strong assisting the weak in his mental and physical toils—those bonds, stronger than bonds of steel, are formed by which soul is grappled to soul for this world, and which no shibboleth of party can ever loose.

"The Southern boy, with whom the title of Yankee had always been redolent of the odor of wooden nutmegs and associated alone with the pedlar of tinware, finds in his chum from far down East all the generosity and gallantry, with a love of frolic and contempt of discipline, that he thought were the peculiar prerogatives of his own soil; the Yankee boy, on his side, sees in the son of the slave owner, who loomed up so darkly before his deluded vision through the pages of abolition tracts, one for whom he finds his love rapidly "passing the love of woman." These youths thus nurtured, may have in their school career class rivalries, and in their career in the field of glory may watch each other with all the jealousy of competitors for honor's laurelled wreath; but when the dark hour of a common danger comes, either to the themselves or their country, they will be found shoulder to shoulder, sternly breasting it, with no other thought but that this Union, whencesoever threatened, must and shall be preserved."

As the Professor remarks, this is no fancy sketch. No man who has ever known an officer of the Army with any degree of intimacy, can fail to be fully satisfied that it is a faithful picture of his feelings towards his brother officers, come from what quarter they may,—towards his country in all its parts,—and especially towards that Union which makes his country what it is, great and powerful and glorious.

The Military Academy fosters all these National impulses. And upon the same principle,—as we have often had occasion to remark, from a most pleasant personal experience,—it only needs that the people of the whole country should know each other, to generate the same kindly feelings, not so vivid perhaps, when formed in after life, as in the case of the youths thrown together at West Point; but still sufficiently so to break down all the barriers erected by a miserable fanaticism, which is only powerful by reason of its ignorance. There is a much more kindly feeling in the South towards the North, than in the North towards the South. This is manifest from the fact that we never attempt to interfere with Northern institutions, or to wrest from the North its property. We accord to them all their constitutional rights, and especially the right to manage their own internal affairs in their own way. They do not so treat us. And the reason of the difference is, unquestionably, the fact that Southern people go North, see things with their own eyes, take an expanded National view of the country, learn to respect their Northern brethren as a people, and to love many of them as individuals. Their visits are not returned, save now and then by a drummer or a collector, with seldom intellect enough to appreciate what he might see beyond the idea of the pecuniary responsibility of his customers. *The Northern people do not understand the South and its institutions.* Hence their hostility. Least of all do they understand the awful crisis to which they are rapidly forcing this Union. They proclaim that it is indissoluble; that their crusade against Southern rights and property may be carried on without danger to the Union. We can only assure them, again, that *they do not understand the South.*

RAIN.—We have had a great deal of rain lately, we fear too much for the good of the growing corn and cotton.

The Salem Press mentions heavy rains there, rendering the streams in many places impassable, and it is feared doing serious damage.

In other parts of the State, also, we hear of heavy rains.

BEAUTIFUL FLOUR.—We have received from Harris Tysor, Esq., of Fair Haven, Chatham county, a bag of as beautiful Floar as we ever saw—that is, it makes as beautiful bread as any. It was accompanied by the following note from our go-ahead friend:—

"I send down this week my second load of new wheat Flour. I send you a sample of it, taken out of the load, as a present, and wish you to try it and compare it with any other, North or South. This will not be better than an average lot. I intend to make as good Flour as comes from New York, and calculate to sell more Flour this season than any man in the State.

"Yours, &c., HARRIS TYSOR."

EFFECT OF RAIL ROADS.—In a long and able letter of that earnest advocate of Internal Improvements, Judge Ellis, published in the last Salisbury Whig, we find the following facts, which may well cheer us on in the building of the Western Rail Road:—

"The effect of rail roads upon the value of real estate, must, from its intimate connection with the object referred to, be somewhat commensurate therewith. A few known facts will be mentioned, upon this subject. One body of lands, favorably situated on the North Carolina Road, was purchased, a few years since, for little more than six thousand dollars; the same lands have been sold, within the past year, for rather more than twenty-seven thousand dollars. Another body of land, similarly situated, in Rowan county, was repeatedly offered at sale, for $6,500, some five or six years since, without a purchaser, a portion of which has been sold by the proprietor, since the work began on the North Carolina Road, for $5,500; and, for the balance he has been offered $10,000 by more than one person. A small tract, in the same county, was purchased within the past five years for $2,100, and sold within the past five months for $4,000. Another piece of 100 acres, same county, was purchased since the last assessment of land, for $800, and sold within a few months past for $1,600:—this body of land is five miles distant from the road. Other sales of lands have been made in this community since the road was projected, at an advance of 25 to 100 pr. ct. over former prices; and as evidence that such prices are not merely speculative, the advance has been gradual and firmly sustained."

PER CONTRA.—A letter in the Petersburg Intelligencer from Camden, S. C., describes the effect of *no rail roads* on the latter town, as follows:—

"The people of Camden procure their flour mostly from North Carolina by wagons, which formerly visited the town in great numbers; but since the completion of the Columbia & Charlotte Railroad this wagon business, which in years past was the main reliance of Camden, has been terribly diminished, and she has suffered greatly in consequence of it. Her streets, which used to be crowded with these vehicles, loaded with all sorts of country produce—wheat, flour, whiskey, cotton, lard, bacon, &c. &c.,—are now rarely traversed by more than two or three a day."

Reaping Machines by the Thousands.—Says the Scientific American: "We have been informed by a manufacturer of agricultural implements, one who is excellent authority, that between fifteen and sixteen thousand reaping machines will be manufactured and sold this year in this country. The demand is so great that manufacturers cannot make them fast enough for their orders. This affords evidence of agricultural prosperity, as the cost of these machines will amount to nearly two millions of dollars. Our farmers exhibit wisdow in using and patronizing machinery. A reaping machine will save the price of itself in one season."

If the Scientific American will convince us of the truth of this last assertion, we will assuredly buy a reaping machine; for we had some difficulty in finding any of our neighbors who had a scythe they could lend us with which to cut our crop of rye the other day. Perhaps, however, the Scientific American should have confined its statement to those who have large crops, hundreds of acres in grain. Such persons would no doubt realize the truth of what is otherwise an injudicious puff.—*Observer.*

APPROPRIATE QUARTERS.—Most of our readers have some knowledge, by report, of Jas. Gordon Bennett, Editor of the N. Y. Herald, and that his is not a particularly enviable character. Well, in one of our North Carolina exchanges we find an advertising puff of the Herald, in Bennett's usual style, winding up as follows:—

"All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, Proprietor and Editor of the New York Herald, New York City.

"February 14, 1855.

"☞He occupies the stables of Mr. Wm. Judkins' on the lot adjoining the Catholic church, and also those in the rear of the Lafayette Hotel"

One *stable* appears not to be enough to accommodate Bennett. He occupies two.

We would beg to ask our contemporary whether Bennett put in the last paragraph, or whether it was done by accident or design in his office?

THE PENNSYLVANIA KNOW NOTHINGS.—The State Council had a stormy time at its session on Thursday last. Gov. Gardner of Mass. had written to Gov. Johnson, urging Pennsylvania to join the eastern, or abolition, wing of the party, which Gov. J. desired to do.

Finally, the Philadelphia Platform was adopted, except the 12th section, relating to the slavery question. (This is "the play of Hamlet, with the character of Hamlet omitted.") Ten members seceded, who adopted the National Platform.

THE LOUISIANA KNOW NOTHINGS.—The State Council of Louisiana have wholly repudiated the Roman Catholic test of the Philadelphia platform, and will receive into the order native Romanists.

GUANO.—The agent of the Peruvian Government has raised the price of guano $5 per ton, that is, from $50 to $55 per ton, according to the quantity taken. But Messrs. S. Sands & Worthington, Publishers of the American Farmer, Baltimore, have made arrangements to furnish it at $52 per ton of 2240 lbs. deliverable on any wharf or rail road in Baltimore.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Attempt to Storm Sebastopol.—The Allies Repulsed with Great Slaughter.—Consols Declined to 90¾.—Cotton Dull and Lower—Breadstuffs Steady.

The Royal Mail steamship America arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d.

The Allies had met with a serious check before Sebastopol.

On the 18th of June, the French and English, respectively, attacked the Malakoff and Redan towers, but were both repulsed, with great slaughter.

The details could not be looked for before the end of June; and in the meantime, private advices of the moft serious description were agitating the public mind.

In the British Parliament, Mr. Roebuck had moved a vote of censure against the Ministry.

A large new French loan was to be immediately negotiated.

In the Liverpool cotton market, depression had succeeded the buoyancy lately exhibited; and with a very limited demand, prices had considerably declined, in some cases to the extent of one farthing per lb. The week's business was restricted to some 24,000 bales, mostly for the trade.

Breadstuffs, with the exception of Indian corn, which had slightly advanced, ranged at about the rates current on the departure of the Baltic.

Provisions, generally, were steady at former quotations.

The London Money market was still easier, and Consols had declined to 90¾.

Louis Napoleon has been ill for two days, but has recovered.

The French funds fell two per cent. on the announcement of his illness.

Defeat of the Allies.—The following are the only official notifications of the repulse on the 18th June:

"Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakoff towers, at daylight, on the morning of the 18th, without success, which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th inst. (June), at the earliest."

The *Moniteur* announces that the Government has received two despatches from General Pelissier—the first dated the 17th, informs of operations concocted between the General and his allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnoissance towards Aitodar, General Bosquet occupying the Tchernaya. The next day, at daybreak, the French and English were to attack the Malakoff Tower. The second despatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that, although the troops had showed the greatest ardor, and gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, General Pelissier was obliged to order their retirement into the parallel. This was effected with order, and without molestation by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London *Standard* say the loss of British officers, in killed and wounded, amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed and wounded are General Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea and Col. Shadforth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss, in killed and wounded of the British alone, amounts to very little short of four thousand. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said on Friday night no additional information had arrived. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion, they (the Russians) recaptured the Mamelon tower.

The London Morning Herald says: "The British troops carried the outworks of the Redan, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench which it was impossible to pass without either scaling ladders or planks.

"The gallant band were exposed to a most murderous fire, and after sustaining, it is said, a loss of from four thousand to five thousand men and having forty officers killed, retired.

"Our casualties were much augmented by the guns of the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan. Added to which the men-of-war in the harbor were laid broadside on, and by their fire on the retiring troops caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles."

Gen. Gortschakoff's account of the operations of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff states that the grain stores burnt were mostly private property, and that their loss does not materially affect the supply of the Russian armies.

From the Baltic, intelligence has been received of a characteristic massacre or wholesale murder by the Russians, which has revived all the indignation created by the atrocities at Sinope, the subsequent firing upon a boat with a flag of truce at Odessa, and the bayonetting of the wounded at Alma and Inkermann. It is stated that a boat from the British corvette Cossack has been fired into at Hango while proceeding with a flag of truce to land ten Finland prisoners, and that with one exception the prisoners and the whole of the crew were killed, including three officers. No question appears to exist that the act was one of deliberate ferocity and dishonor.

MADRID, June 14.—Mr. Dodge yesterday had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was most cordial, and the American Minister declared that his Government was desirous of preserving friendly relations with that of Spain, and that he should act in that spirit.

A riot occurred at Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th, between a procession of Germans and a crowd of citizens, in which the former freely used revolvers and stones, killing one man and wounding a number of others. The police arrested 24 of the rioters.

SIX MONTHS' IMMIGRATION.—During the first six months of 1853, there arrived at New York, 125,617 foreigners. In 1854, 134,751. In 1855, only 69,476. Of these last, 22,801 were Irish, and 26,824 German.

A PROSPEROUS STATE.—The State of Connecticut is free of debt and owns about $400,000 of bank stock, besides a school fund amounting to $2,000,000. The expenses for the ensuing year are estimated at $150,000, the receipts at $200,000.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COUNCIL ROOM, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 7, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the Carolinian of today, MR. YATES says that the American Party of this place has received into full connection, a gentleman who is a FOREIGNER.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by Liberty Point Council, No. 27, beg leave to state through your paper that the above allegation is *totally untrue.*

We understand that the gentleman alluded to is *Mr. David Wemyss,* and we regret exceedingly that the nature of our organization is such as to exclude all such good and true men as every one believes Mr. Wemyss to be.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
N. A. RAMSEY,
GEO. W. WIGHTMAN, } Committee.
R. M. ORRELL,

A False Report.—The enemies of the American party having circulated the report that the Hon. Geo. E. Badger has denounced the party and its principles, and are using his name and influence for their own base purposes, we have taken occasion to find out the views of that distinguished gentleman. We are authorized to state that "*it is utterly untrue that he has, at any time, or on any occasion, public or private,* DENOUNCED *the Know Nothings or their* PRINCIPLES."

Ral. Star.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.

A Know Nothing Victory.—The full returns from the State show that Merrick, the Know Nothing candidate, is elected Chief Justice of Louisiana.

The festival of St. John, the Baptist, was celebrated at Cheraw on the 23d ult. in a manner highly creditable to the order. Col. Walter L. Steele of Richmond county delivered an address which has been spoken of in high terms.

A California paper, speaking of the first tide of emigration to California, says:

"The country was settled by men, mostly by young men, at all events by men without families. Nearly every one here can remember the time when a woman was a curiosity."

Can any body remember the time when a woman was not a curiosity?—*Punch.*

Remarkable Self Control.—The Brunswick Telegraph tells a good story, which, it says, is literally true, of a young widow down on the Kennebec, who said to an acquaintance who was condoling with her upon the recent death of her spouse, "I hope you'll excuse my *not crying,* but the fact is, *crying always makes my nose bleed.*"

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 9.

BACON—	10½ a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	28 a 29
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	10 a 10½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9 a 9¾	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	62 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	10 25 a 10 50	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	10 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	9 75 a	Holland do.,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	9 50 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 35 a 1 40	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	75 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2	¼ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	11 a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	11½ a 12½	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We reduce our quotations, and it would have sold for still less but from the fact that manufacturers came into the market and took nearly all at quoted prices. The Factories generally have a small supply on hand.

Flour—We reduce our quotations.
Corn—Receipts light, price unchanged.
Molasses—The stock of Cuba on hand is quite light.
Sprits Turpentine 31 and 32.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 50, yellow 2 30, hard 1 30. Spirits dull at 35. Tar $2. Bacon 12½, hog round. Rosin dull, no sales. 1 raft Timber sold at $3 50.

At New York, cotton very irregular. Sellers offer middling uplands at 10½, and buyers offer 10. Southern Flour 10 25 to 12 25. Corn 89 to 1 10. Spirits Turpentine 40. Rosin 1 82 to 1 85.

MARRIED,

In this town, 5th inst., by Rev. J. L. Micheaux, Mr. JAMES CLARK to Miss GRACE SIMONS.

DIED,

At Murphysville, in this county, on the 28th ult., ROBERT WESLEY, son of David Murphy, Esq., aged 17 years.

At Toomer, Harnett county, on Wednesday evening last, FLORA MARGARET, third daughter of Gen. A. D. McLean, aged 13 years, 8 months and 6 days.

In this town, 26th ult., SYLVESTER, infant son of Horace and Sarah Crofort, aged 13 months.

In Little Rock, Arks., on the 18th ult., Mrs. ANNE YATES FREEMAN, wife of the Right Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Southwest.

In Wilmington, on Saturday last, Mr. CORNELIUS MYERS, a native of Hudson, N. Y. aged 34 years.

In Bladen county, on the 2d inst., MARY JANE ELMORE, youngest child of Mr. Bryant Elmore, aged 1 year and 6 days.

Near Salem, on the 3d inst., Mr. AUGUSTUS HOLLAND, in the 30th year of his age.

☞ A Regular Meeting of the American Party will be held at the Council Room on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

June 9. 1tpd

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Str Fanny with Passengers, and goods for P Shemwell, B Rose, A Spence, A Coats, J H & J Martine.

[Lutterloh's Line.] Str Magnolia with Passengers, and goods for P P Johnson, Col C Lutterloh, and others.

[Banks's Line.] July 7, Str Brothers, with two Flats, *en route* for Toomer, Harnett county.

[Banks's Line.] July 9, Str J R Grist.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 4.—Schrs Alba fm N York, Delegate fm Halifax. 5—Schrs M Isabella fm Balt, J Lawrence fm New London. 6—Schr N Hassard fm N Orleans. 7—Schr W H Smith fm N York.

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Stock at Auction.

20 SHARES F. & R. PLANK ROAD STOCK will be sold to-morrow, (10th,) at 12 o'clock, at the Market House.

Terms at Sale.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

July 9. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, will take place at the Town Hall, on Thursday 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

July 9, 1855.

LOST.—On the 4th of July, between the Farmers' Hall and Haymount, a large BREAST PIN. Had on it, "Remember J. R. S." Also, had Hair in it. The finder will please leave it at this Office.

July 9.

REMOVAL.

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAVE removed from their former stand on Person street, to the *North side of Hay Street,* recently occupied by Mr. R. M. Orrell, where may be found

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Ladies' Dress Goods, Gloves, Collars, Sleeves, Flouncing, L. C. Handkerchiefs, &c.,

Also, **READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS** and **SHOES, HATS,** and many other things.

☞Please call and examine.☜

JOHN T. COUNCIL, ALEXANDER RAY, JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1855. 16-tf

125.000 WELL BURNT BRICK, for sale.

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

July 9, 1855. 16-2w

MEDICAL NOTICE.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Physicians of Bladen Senatorial District will be held at Elizabeth Town, in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, upon Monday evening August 6th, 1855, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society, auxiliary to the Medical Society of North Carolina. All eligible to Membership in the State Society are *earnestly* invited to attend.

W. H. BEATTY, Sec'y.

July 5, 1855. 16*3t

NOTICE.

THE Law partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Haughton & Manning is dissolved. Mr. Haughton will hereafter attend the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, Moore and Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Wayne and New Hanover, and also the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

July 6. 16-1m

MACKEREL.

50 BARRELS No. 3, Mackerel,
10 Half Bbls. No. 2, "
Just received and for sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 9, 1855. 16-1m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having at March Term, A. D., 1855, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, been duly qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Richard S. Cain, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Those indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment.

J. T. COUNCIL.

July 2. 16-6w

WANTED.

TO establish by a First Class Insurance Company, an Agency in this city. To a person of good business habits, willing to devote his time alone to the Company, a liberal compensation will be allowed.

Address, with reference, *Box* 900, *Philadelphia.*

July 6. 16-3t

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS to take charge of the Common Schools in Robeson County will have an opportunity of meeting the Examining Committee of said County, on the 21st of JULY, and on the FIRST SATURDAY of SEPTEMBER next; they can meet the Committee at the above stated times and no other.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman.

July 4. 16*3t

NOTICE.

THE Committee for the Examination of Teachers of Common Schools in the County of Sampson will meet in Clinton on MONDAY, 23d JULY, and examine all who apply for certificates. Those having certficates will please present them when they come to be examined.

ISHAM ROYAL, Sec'y Ex. Com.

June 30. 16*3t

NEW VOLUMES
OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,

NAMELY,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER and LONDON QUARTERLIES, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (monthly,) commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood. Address,

L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, Corner Fulton, New York.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of "The BANK OF CLARENDON at Fayetteville", will meet on MONDAY, 23d of JULY next, at 11 o'clock, in the tenement in the Fayetteville Hotel, formerly occupied by the Bank of Fayetteville, for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers, according to the Charter.

JOHN W. SANDFORD,
HENRY LILLY,
JOHN ECCLES,
JAMES G. COOK,
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
JAMES BANKS,
WM. McLAURIN,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST,
B. W. ROBINSON,
Commissioners.

June 21, 1855. 11-tm

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, I will offer at public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 24th inst., a tract of LAND containing 50 Acres, more or less, joining the Lands of Jonathan Evans, Esq.,—belonging to the estate of John Evans, dec'd. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAS. EVANS, Adm'r.

July 2, 1855. 14*4t

Blanks for sale here.

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McK. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

NEW BOOKS, &c.

SELL SMITH ABROAD; Ernest Grey, or the Sins of Society, by Maria Maxwell; Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lothrop; My Brother's Keeper, by A. B. Warner; Simms' Southward Ho; Trench's Past and Present; Kirwan's Letters to Bishop Hughes; Schaff's History of the Apostolic Church; Vanity Fair, and Pendennis, by Thackeray; Albums; School Books, &c., &c.

Indelible Ink; and Banker's Wallets, assorted.

June 25. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ON the second Thursday (the 9th) of August next, at the Village of Summerville, Harnett county, on a credit of nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, will be sold, the LOTS OF LAND, constituting the Town of "Toomer," the county site of said county of Harnett.

JOSEPH T. BEARDON,
A. S. McNEILL,
C. B. COFIELD,
NEILL McKAY,
A. D. McLEAN, } Comm'rs.

June 25, 1855. 12-4s

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS, but has since he left called himself Joe Smith, at other times *James Myers*. He had on when he left, a brown Cloth Coat with a velvet collar; is of brown complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. Said boy was purchased by me from F. H. Williams, on the 1st December last. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon.

The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus County, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said Boy, as the Law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

Address the subscriber at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. H. BONHAM,
per B. W. Smith.

June 21. 12-tf

Cash paid for LAND WARRANTS.

B. R. HUSKE.

June 21, 1855. 11-4w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of "The BANK OF CLARENDON at Fayetteville", will meet on MONDAY, 24th of JULY next, at 11 o'clock, in the tenement in the Fayetteville Hotel, formerly occupied by the Bank of Fayetteville, for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers, according to the Charter.

JOHN W. SANDFORD,
HENRY LILLY,
JOHN ECCLES,
JAMES G. COOK,
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
JAMES BANKS,
WM. McLAURIN,
SAML W. TILLINGHAST,
B. W. ROBINSON,
Commissioners.

June 21, 1855. 11-tm

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale 90 acres of land on the Cape Fear River, 12 miles North of Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad, upon which there is a good dwelling, a Store House, and all necessary out-houses,—an excellent stand for a Store and Turpentine Distillery, formerly the property of N. K. McDuffie.

One other tract joining the above, containing 100 acres can be purchased if desired. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Also, one other tract containing 200 or 300 Acres of the best Cape Fear Bottom Land, of which there is 15 Acres in the finest state of cultivation.

W. J. CLEMENTS.

June 11, 1855. 8-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Spring Term, 1855.

AT the Spring Term of the Superior Court, held for the County of Cumberland, His Honor John L. Bailey, Judge, presiding, appointed a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the SECOND MONDAY in AUGUST next, 1855, in order to dispose of the unfinished business on the Civil Docket. All suitors and witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

June 9. 8-tC

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

THE BOOKS

OF the Express Steam Boat Company are again in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, who will settle up and receipt for the same. JAMES E. METTS.

May 24, 1855. 3-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

COUNCIL, RAY & Co.

HAVE just received a handsome stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of plain and fig'd Berages; Tissues; figured and crape Chollies; plain and printed Lawns, Swiss and Jaconets; Brilliantes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; Illusion; Tarletans; Muslin and Cambric Edging, Inserting and Flouncing; French worked Collars, Sleeves and Chemisetts; Kid Gloves; Sewing Silk Mitts; Col'd and black Lace Veils; Plain and emb'd Crape Shawls; Grass and corded Skirts; Mantillas; Fr. working Cotton; Horn, Shell, and Rubber, Side, Puff, and Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes; Port Monaies; Crotchet Needles; Reticules; Fans, &c.

For Gentlemen.

A very Large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING: Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Drab D'Ete; Plain and Fig'd Italian Cloths; Linen Drills; Cravats; Hats; Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, 4 Doors East of the Market, North side Person Street.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1855. 92-tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of ***FASHIONABLE GOODS*** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 14. 92-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.

April 2. 88-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 83tf

To the Physicians of North Carolina, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

BANK OF CLARENDON,

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
Ashehorough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Laurinburgh,
Whiteville,
Rockingham,
Little's Mills,
Albemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

J. W. Sandford, Sec'y.

March 19, 1855. 84-tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

Amount now insured $1,274,717 34

Amount of Premium Notes 316,333 36
" " " expired & cancelled 126,474 03

" " " now on hand $189,859 33

Increase during last year $61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	375 62
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

To Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.

J. S. BANKS.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

Summerville Male & Female Seminary.

A. D. McLEAN, } Principals.
D. McINTYRE, }

Miss ANNIE J. McLEAN, } Teachers in Female
Miss LOUISA F. McLEAN, } Department.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Thursday 5th July next. The services of competent assistants will be secured to meet the wants of a growing patronage.

This School is pleasantly situated in the Village of Summerville, alias "Toomer," the county site of Harnett county, in a region of country remote from vice; enjoying the advantage of attending Church in the Village every Sabbath. Mail facilities, which have hitherto been denied, will now be enjoyed three times a week. Parents and Guardians will find it to the advantage of their children and wards to have them in this School. Every attention will be paid to their intellectual and moral training.

Students will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made unless for protracted illness.

Board, without lights, $9 per month.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For Primary Department,	$10 50
For English Grammar, Arithmetic 2d part, Geography, History, Chemistry, Philosophy, Rhetoric, &c	12 50
For Arithmetic 3d part, Algebra, Geometry, Latin and Greek Languages,	15 00
EXTRA:	
For Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	20 00
" French and German, each,	10 00
" Drawing, Painting and Needle-Work, each,	5 00

Vocal Music gratis.

May 31, 1855. 5tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

April 18, 1855. 93tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith's Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

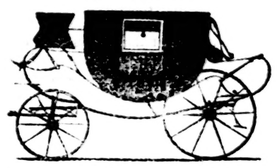
Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 61-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COUNCIL, RAY & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand formerly occupied by Council & Ray, where they expect to keep a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of COUNCIL, CAIN & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

COUNCIL & RAY.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

WHEAT.

I WILL give the highest Cash price.

GEO. McNEILL.

☞ My Cold Spring Mills, being thoroughly repaired, will receive and grind Wheat.

GEO. McNEILL.

June 15. 10-6w

Preferred Stock, in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Subscriber is authorized to open Books and receive subscriptions for Preferred Stock in said Company, and all persons who hold claims against the Company can substitute for them 7 per cent. Preferred Stock.

All those who are indebted to the Company by subscription or otherwise, are notified, that suit will be brought on all delinquents after the 15th of August next. By order of the Board.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treas.

Pittsboro', June 1, 1855. 8-t15A

NEW BOOKS.

KENNETH, or the Rear of the Grand Army, by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe, &c."

Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh.

Mammon, by Mrs. Gore.

Kames' Elements of Criticism, by Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.

The American Debater.

Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 26.

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855. 83tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1855.

SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.

They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.

April 4. 89-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-6m

SPRING TRADE, 1855.

OUR GOODS are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 26. 86-tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

ASHBOROUGH MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMIES.

JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Principal.
MRS. C. E. COLTON, Principal.
Rev. SIMEON COLTON, D. D., Superintendent.

THE Fall Session of these Institutions commences on Thursday the 5th day of July. Between the two Schools there is no direct connection: the buildings are at a distance from one another.

The rates of Tuition in the Male Academy are, $8, $10, and $15 per Session; in the Female, $6, $8, and $12; Contingencies 50 cts. Painting and ornamental needle-work, extra. Provision will be made for instruction in French, and in Music on the Piano, if the demand will justify it.

Asheboro' is in direct communication, by tri-weekly stages, with Fayetteville, Salem, Raleigh and Salisbury. It offers a pleasant and healthy residence to those who would send their children away from the sickly localities of the low country.

The Principals, in their respective Schools, are prepared to do all that could be demanded of Teachers. In instruction, they intend to be thorough; in discipline, not lenient and yet not severe. Diligence in their studies, with submission to government, will be required on the part of the Students. And the advancement of the Pupil will always be the chief end of the Teacher.

A general superintendence over the Schools is committed to Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., whose age and experience should command some degree of favor.

To our friends abroad, who intend to send their children from home to school, we promise, if you commit them to our charge, not to be false to the trust. To all who seek the *proper* education of their children, if we secure your patronage, we engage to do for them, not only as much as the most of Teachers, but as well as the best.

June 15, 1855. 10-*tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the Session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year, when the Classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*

June 9. 8*8

ROSE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.

JULIA F. MORPHIS, PRINCIPAL.
ELLEN E. MORPHIS, ASSISTANT.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th JULY, ensuing. It is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification. The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy. The Teachers will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care.

Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$5 to $7
Academic "	$8 to $10
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	$15
Music on Guitar, " "	$10

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance County, N. C.

June 1. 5*t1A

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, (near Mt. Olive Post Office, N. C.,) a few weeks ago, a bound boy named ISAAC SIMMONS or STOCKS. He is passing as free, but has no free papers, and is only 19 years of age. Said boy is stout built, yellow complexion, a grey eye, dull look, broad features, and an unmistakeable scar on his upper lip from a cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail in the State so that I may get him.

BENJ. OLIVER.

May 29. 5-*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University, with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.

Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE 23d Session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY 3d JULY, with its usual number of efficient teachers.

By order of the Proprietors,

HENRY ELLIOT,
M. McKAY,
N. McKAY,
Executive Committee.

Summerville, June 18. 12*-4t

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber will open a house for the reception of visiters at this popular watering place on the first day of July next. These Springs are located in Robeson, N. C. The waters are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, &c. H. McNEILL.

June 16. 12-*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

Archibald McMillan and others, vs. Archibald J. Currie, Administrator, and Margaret Kelly, Administratrix of the Estate of Angus Kelly, deceased.

Petition to account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Kelly, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her: on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or said petition will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D., 1855, and of American Independence the 79th year.

S'D'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 16th June, 1855. 12*6

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he will sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING," that is what I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92-tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 16tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized Agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 4tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 85tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 16tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

SPRING, 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $1 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and *common* Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tea Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns. Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps. Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.

March 12, 1855. 83-tf

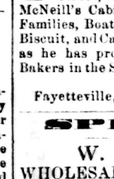
FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH

May 30, 1853. 98tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price. My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK

Nov. 21, 1853. 40tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S